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*Histological Changes Induced in Sympathetic, Motor and Sensory Nerve Cells by Functional Activity.* GUSTAV MANN. *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, Vol. XXIX, pp. 100-108, Pl. I.

Dr. Mann's experiments as described in the present paper deal with changes occurring in sympathetic ganglion cells of the rabbit caused by electrical stimulation of from thirty minutes to nine hours; with the retina and occipital lobes of dogs, in which one eye had been exposed to light, while the other remained covered, and with the motor areas and motor cells in the spinal cord of dogs after considerable fatigue and in the resting condition. The method yielding most definite results are methyl-blue or toluidin-bluestaining after hardening in mercuric chloride. The author's conclusions are as follows: 1. "That during rest, several chromatic materials are stored up in the nerve cell, and that these materials are used up by it during the performance of its function." 2. "That activity is accompanied by an increase in size of the cells, the nuclei and the nucleoli of sympathetic, ordinary motor and sensory ganglion cells." 3. "That fatigue of the nerve cell is accompanied by shrivelling of the nucleus and probably also of the cell, and by the formation of a diffuse chromatic material in the nucleus. As far as our author's fatigue changes are described, there is a rather close agreement with results of my own experiments. It is further quite possible that there should be an initial swelling of the cell on beginning stimulation, due, as Dr. Mann suggests, to a flow of lymph into the cell. My experiments were directed chiefly to the demonstration of extreme fatigue and do not cover this point.

*The Microscopical Examination of the Human Brain.* EDWIN GOODALL, M. D. London, 1894. pp. 186.

We have here presented in a clear concise manner several hundred methods for the microscopical preparation of the brain. The book is at once a compendium for ready reference to all sorts of devices of treatment and a critical statement derived from experience as to the practical value, difficulties, etc., of each method. It is English, and of course we are treated on the same page with formulæ calling for drachms and ounces, and grammes and kilos. The metric system is followed in the main however. An appendix of fifty pages is devoted to museum methods.

*Schema vom Faserverlauf im Rückenmark.* E. VILLIGER. Basel, 1894. 19 pp. with large colored diagram.

In the preparation of the above schema Villiger has made full use of recent results of v. Lenhossék, Pierre Marie, Ramon y Cajal, Déjérine, L. Edinger, and A. Strümpell. The result is a convenient diagram, drawn in perspective, giving all the different kinds of cells, including those of the spinal ganglia with the course of their respective neurons within the cord. Each type of cell has its own color and this is continued into the neurons arising from it. The normal direction of the nerve impulse in each fibre is also indicated with the direction in which degeneration occurs after injury. The plate is almost as good as a model.

*Zur Physiologie des Labyrinths, Mittheilung; Das Hören der labyrinthlosen Tauben.* J. R. EWALD. *Pflügers' Archiv* Bd. LIX, Sn. 258-275. Bonn, 1894.

By over ten years active experience upon this line of work Prof. Ewald has arrived at a degree of skill which has made him complete master of his difficult and extremely delicate operations. The writer is personally under great obligation to Professor Ewald for a most careful and thorough demonstration of not only the operated animals but of his method of removing the membranous labyrinth. Objections have been raised (by Bernstein and Matte) against Ewald's conclusions, on